

## 50102 to 50206—Continued.

50114. ACACIA sp. Mimosaceæ.

"Moobanga. Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo."

50115. ACANTHOSICYOS HORRIDA Welw. Cucurbitaceæ.

"Narra seeds; Protectorate of Southwest Africa. From a very hot, arid region."

This plant, which belongs to the gourd family, is found on the dunes on the coast of the Protectorate of Southwest Africa; it continues to grow with the height of the dune, sending down roots to a considerable depth. The natives are very fond of the juicy flesh of the roundish fruit, which is about 9 inches in diameter. The seeds, which are very nutritious, have been used by Europeans in Cape Town as a substitute for almonds, and the natives are very fond of them. (Adapted from *Kew Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information*, 1907, p. 342.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34734.

50116. AGATHOSMA CHORTOPHILA Eckl. and Zeyh. Rutaceæ.

An erect, many-stemmed evergreen shrubby plant, a foot or more high, native to the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are erect and oblong-linear, and the flowers are borne in umbels. (Adapted from *Harvey and Sonder, Flora Capensis*, vol. 1, p. 435.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47952.

50117. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS L. Amygdalaceæ.

Almond.

(Prunus amygdalus Stokes.)

"Frost-resisting almond from the high veldt, Transvaal."

50118. ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE L. Anacardiaceæ.

Cashew.

"Manicaland, Southern Rhodesia. Collected by Maj. R. Gordon on his 1919 trip."

A tree, up to 40 feet in height, with large leaves and close-grained, strong, and durable wood. The fruit consists of a small nut borne upon a pear-shaped red or yellow fleshy receptacle 2 to 4 inches long. This receptacle is edible and quite harmless when ripe, having an agreeable subacid flavor, and is also very good when cooked. The kidney-shaped nut contains a single large kernel which is very delicious when cooked, having a nutty flavor; it should not be eaten unless cooked, however, because of the poisonous juices of the shell, which must be driven off by heat. (Adapted from *Cook and Collins, Economic Plants of Porto Rico*, p. 75.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 45915.

50119. ASPARAGUS sp. Convallariaceæ.

"(No. 239/19.) Potgietersrust; August 29, 1919. A climber: stipular spines very thick, recurved."

50120 and 50121. BALANITES AEGYPTIACA (L.) Delile. Zygophyllaceæ.

A tropical African tree, 3 to 5 meters high, with papery woolly leaves and edible stone fruits 3 centimeters long, rather bitter in flavor. The natives make an intoxicating liquor from these fruits and also eat them raw. The seeds yield an oil known as betu, which is used for food, as a liniment, and to some extent as a medicine. One of the ingredients of the celebrated spikenard perfume is supposed to have been furnished by this tree. (Adapted from *Post*,